

A New Species of the Genus *Stomis* (Coleoptera, Carabidae) from Kyushu, Japan

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Stomis* is described from Ōita Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan, under the name of *S. (Stomis) miyakei*.

Three species belonging to the genus *Stomis* have hitherto been known from Japan (TANAKA, 1985). Of these, *S. zaonus* HABU is known from northern and central Honshu, *S. prognathus* BATES from central Honshu, and *S. japonicus* STRANEO from central Honshu and Shikoku.

However, there still remains unclarified subject on the relationship between *S. prognathus* and *S. japonicus*. HABU (1981) regarded the latter as a subspecies of the former. Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a new remarkable species of the genus from Kyushu through the courtesy of Mr. MIYAKE. Therefore, I am going to describe it under the name of *Stomis miyakei* from Kyushu, as a fourth species.

The abbreviations used herein are as follows: L – body length, measured from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra; HW – greatest width of head; GL – length of gena, measured parallel with the mid-line; eL – length of eye, measured parallel with the mid-line; PW – greatest width of pronotum; PL – length of pronotum, measured along the mid-line; PA – width of pronotal apex; PB – width of pronotal base; EW – greatest width of elytra; EL – greatest length of elytra; M – arithmetic mean; H – holotype (male); P – paratype (female); NSMT – National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, for critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Hearty thanks are also due to Mr. Takeshi MIYAKE for supplying me with important material.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Paolo NERI, Mr. Ken ITO and Mr. Takayoshi HADA for their kind help.

Stomis (Stomis) miyakei MORITA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ōita-kibanaga-gomimushi]

(Figs. 1–5)

Diagnosis. Body of moderate size; eyes convex; genae convex; pronotum strongly

and coarsely punctate, and strongly sinuate at basal 1/5; elytral striae strongly crenulate; dorsal side of aedeagal apex carinate.

Description. L: 10.43–11.29 mm. Body of moderate size. Colour black to blackish brown; dorsal surface slightly shiny; ventral side black to blackish brown; elytral epipleuron, labrum, mandibles, antennae and legs dark brown to brown; in H, dorsal side slightly lighter.

Head moderately convex; eyes small, but evidently convex outside of genae; frontal furrows linear, very deep, strongly divergent posteriad, and reaching a little before the anterior supraorbital pore in H, or reaching that level in P; lateral grooves deep, wide and weakly bent at apical 1/6 of eyes, and extending beyond the post eye in H, almost straight in P; anterior supraorbital pore situated a little before the mid-eye level; posterior one apart from the post-eye level; frons sparsely and very finely punctate; PW/HW 1.32, 1.33; genae convex and arcuate; GL/eL 0.62, 0.62; microsculpture vanished; antennae long and reaching beyond the middle of elytra; antennal segments 4–11 pubescent; relative lengths of antennal segments as follows:— I : II : III : IV : V : VI : XI \approx 1 : 0.36 : 0.64 : 0.84 : 0.71 : 0.69 : 0.64 in H, \approx 1 : 0.36 : 0.69 : 0.93 : 0.73 : 0.30 : 0.64 in P; right mandible without notch.

Pronotum moderately convex; apex almost straight; PW/PL 1.17, 1.11; sides strongly arcuate in front, deeply sinuate at about basal 1/5, and slightly divergent towards hind angles; base straight, not bordered; PW/PA 1.42, 1.44; PW/PB 1.68, 1.59; PA/PB 1.18, 1.10; apical angles very weakly produced and narrowly rounded at the tips; hind angles rather sharp, with a seta on each side; anterior pair of marginal setae inserted a little before the widest part; anterior transverse impression vanished, and sparsely and coarsely punctate; median line clearly impressed, reaching neither apex nor base, and with several punctures at basal part; basal foveae deep, linear at the bottom, and with coarse punctures; microsculpture consisting of fine transverse meshes.

Elytra ovate, convex, and widest at about the middle; basal part rather narrow in H, rather wide in P; basal border deep and moderately curved and obtusely joining side; EW/PW 1.38, 1.43; EL/EW 1.57, 1.55; shoulder not dentate, oblique and widely arcuate in H, obtuse in P; sides moderately arcuate, with very shallow and wide preapical emargination; apices rather strongly produced and sutural angle rounded; striae strongly crenulate; stria 1 adjoining basal border; basal pore situated at interval II and close to stria 2 on the right elytron, adjoining stria 2 on the left elytron in H; in P, basal pore of the right elytron situated on stria 2; intervals moderately convex; microsculpture not clearly impressed, but consisting of fine transverse meshes; marginal series composed of 15 pores.

Ventral surface coarsely punctate, but the gula, hypomeron, median part of metasternum, coxae, metepimera, median part of sternite 3, and sternites 4–6 (anal sternite) smooth; in ♀, anal sternite with two pair of setae which are on a shallow arc open anteriorly.

Legs very slender; claw segment of metatarsi with three pair of setae on lateral side; TL/HW 1.40, 1.34.



Fig. 1. *Stomis miyakei* MORITA, sp. nov.

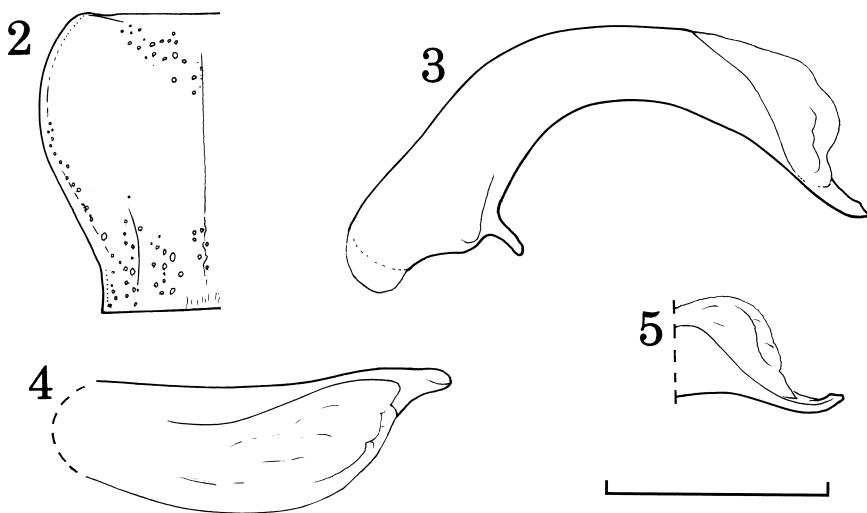
Aedeagus elongate, moderately arcuate from base to basal 3/4, but the apical part is weakly curved dorsad in lateral view; viewed dorsally, apical part moderately produced with the left side shallowly sinuate; dorsal side of apex longitudinally convex and forming a carina; right paramere elongate, with elongate apical part; left one square.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, the entrance to the limestone cave called Hitoboshi-dô, 29-XI-2009, T. HADA leg. (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ♀, Himé-daké, Kamiaoé, 9-X-2007, T. MIYAKE leg.

Localities. The entrance to the limestone cave called Hitoboshi-dô, at Miyamoto of Higashikôno in Usuki-shi, and Himé-daké, Kamiaoé, in Tsukumi-shi; Ôita Prefecture, Southwest Japan.

Specimens compared. In my collection, there are more than 200 specimens of the genus *Stomis* of Japan. As space is limited, the records based on only three specimens of related species are given below. *Stomis (Stomis) japonicus* STRaneo (STRaneo, 1953, p. 3; TANAKA, 1985, p. 107): 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tsuchigoya, Mt. Ishizuchi-san, Ehime Pref., 5-IX-1980, S. MORITA leg.

Notes. This new species is closely allied to *Stomis japonicus* STRaneo. It is, however, distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) body elongate with



Figs. 2-5. *Stomis miyakei* MORITA, sp. nov. — 2, Left side of pronotum; 3, aedeagus, left lateral view; 4, same, dorsal view; 5, apical part of aedeagus, oblique left ventro-lateral view. (Scale: 2 mm for Fig. 2; 1 mm for Figs. 3-5.)

slender appendages, 2) eyes more convex, 3) genae larger and more convex (GL/eL 0.62), 4) pronotum strongly sinuate at basal 1/5, 5) pronotum strongly punctate, 6) elytral shoulders obtuse, 7) elytral striae more strongly crenulate, and 8) dorsal surface of aedeagal apex with carina. [In the specimens of *S. japonicus* from Mt. Ishizuchi-san, L: 9.14–10.29 mm; genae short and weakly convex; GL/eL 0.33–0.38; pronotum less punctate; anterior transverse impression vanished, with several fine punctures; sides of pronotum sinuate at basal 1/7; elytral shoulders oblique and widely arcuate; dorsal side of aedeagal apex bordered (HABU, 1981, p. 34).]

The standard ratios of body parts shown in the descriptive part are those of the holotype and paratype, respectively.

要 約

森田誠司：九州から発見されたキバナガゴミムシ（コウチュウ目オサムシ科）の1新種。——大分県から発見されたキバナガゴミムシ属の1新種を記載した。本種は、体が細く、前胸背板は強く波曲しより広く強く点刻され、上翅の条線はより強く刻まれ、陰茎先端部背面が竜骨状となるため容易に識別される。和名は、大分県の特産種とみなされるので、オオイタキバナガゴミムシと命名した。

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Elytra, Tokyo, **38**(1): 129–130, May 31, 2010

A New Distributional Record of *Habronychus miyatakei* (Coleoptera, Cantharidae)

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Habronychus miyatakei ISHIDA, 1986, was described from Yaku Island, off the southern part of Kyushu. It seems so far endemic to the island, and no collecting record for its distribution has ever been reported from other islands. We will record this species also from Kuchinoerabu Island, lying nearby Yaku Island, for the first time in this short report.

Habronychus (Habronychus) miyatakei ISHIDA, 1986

[Japanese name: Miyatake-higenaga-jôkai]

(Figs. 1–2)

Habronychus miyatakei: M. SATÔ, 1985, 111, pl. 18, fig. 4 (nomen nudum). — ISHIDA, 1986, 218, figs. 11–15 (original description). — TAKAHASHI, 1998, 37 (in list).

Macrohabronychus (Habronychus) miyatakei: BRANCUCCI, 2007, 55 (in list). — KAZANTSEV & BRANCUCCI, 2007, 254 (in list). — N. TAKAHASHI, 2008, 71 (in list).

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (Mt.) Shin-dake, Kuchinoerabu Island, Kagoshima Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 13–V–2006, T. YAMAUCHI leg. (preserved in the collection of N. TAKAHASHI).